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Authors' notes

Buehr, M., Gu, S. and McLaren, A. Mesonephric contribution to testis differentiation in the fetal mouse *Development* **117**, 273-281.

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***trk*C, a receptor for neurotrophin-3, is widely expressed in the developing nervous system and in non-neuronal tissues** by Lino Tessarollo, Pantelis Tsoulfas, Dionisio Martin-Zanca, Debra J. Gilbert, Nancy A. Jenkins, Neal G. Copeland and Luis F. Parada *Development* **118**, 463-475.
The authors would like to correct an error concerning chromosomes 3 and 13. This is the correct version of the relevant section of page 471.

In mouse, the three *Trk* family members map to different mouse autosomes and are located in regions containing known neurological mutations. For example, the mouse *trk* gene maps near the *spa* mutation on chromosome 3. *spa* homozygotes show spastic symptoms although no anatomical abnormalities have been described. Glycine receptor deficiencies have been reported in these mice (White and Heller, 1982; White, 1985), but it remains to be determined whether these deficiencies are the cause or a secondary effect of the *spa* mutation.

Likewise, *trkB* maps on chromosome 13, in a region where the *pcd* mutation has previously been mapped. *pcd* homozygotes show a moderate ataxia beginning at 3 to 4 weeks of age. They are smaller than their normal littermates but live a fairly normal life span although adult males are infertile. In these mice, Purkinje cells begin to degenerate by 15 to 18 days of age followed by a slower degeneration of the photoreceptor cells of the retina and mitral cells of the olfactory bulb. Later (50-60 days of age) discrete populations of thalamic neurons also degenerate.

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